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Date: 6/25/2006


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**Inventor Name Search Result**

Your Search was:

Last Name = LE THIESSE

First Name = JEAN-CLAUDE

Application#	Patent#	Status	Date Filed	Title	Inventor Name
<u>08240590</u>	Not Issued	169	05/10/1994	PROCEDE DE PREPARATION DE SPHERULES	LE THIESSE, JEAN-CLAUDE
<u>08272337</u>	5492701	150	07/08/1994	PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF SPHERULES	LE THIESSE, JEAN-CLAUDE
<u>08496611</u>	5807584	150	06/29/1995	VANILLIN AND/OR ETHYL VANILLIN SOLID BEADS	LE THIESSE, JEAN-CLAUDE
<u>08629859</u>	5766521	150	04/09/1996	CRISTALLIZED PEARLS EXHIBITING THE PHENOMENON OF SUPERCOOLING	LE THIESSE, JEAN-CLAUDE
<u>08760154</u>	Not Issued	169	12/03/1996	METHOD FOR THE PREPARATION OF PEARLS AND PEARLS OBTAINED CONTAINING AN ACTIVE INGREDIENT WITH AN UNDEFINED CRYSTALLIZATION POINT	LE THIESSE, JEAN-CLAUDE
<u>08760155</u>	6074580	150	12/03/1996	METHOD FOR THE PREPARATION OF PEARLS AND PEARLS OBTAINED CONTAINING AN ACTIVE INGREDIENT WITH AN UNDEFINED CRYSTALLIZATION POINT	LE THIESSE, JEAN-CLAUDE
<u>09026079</u>	Not Issued	161	02/19/1998	CRYSTALLIZED PEARLS OF A PRODUCT EXHIBITING THE PHENOMENON OF SUPERCOOLING AND A PROCESS FOR OBTAINING THEM	LE THIESSE, JEAN-CLAUDE
<u>09634089</u>	Not Issued	161	08/08/2000	Cristallized pearls of a product exhibiting the phenomenon of	LE THIESSE, JEAN-CLAUDE

				supercooling and a process for obtaining them	
<u>10182527</u>	Not Issued	161	09/30/2002	Continuous method for preparing pharmaceutical granules	LE THIESSE, JEAN-CLAUDE
<u>10311951</u>	Not Issued	41	11/24/2003	Coated enzyme-containing catalyst	LE THIESSE, JEAN-CLAUDE
<u>10380954</u>	Not Issued	161	07/30/2003	Method for granulation of active substances by low pressure extrusion to obtain directly compressible granules	LE THIESSE, JEAN-CLAUDE
<u>10532743</u>	Not Issued	30	04/26/2005	Beads of a phenolic compound and a method of obtaining same	LE THIESSE, JEAN-CLAUDE
<u>60145837</u>	Not Issued	159	07/27/1999	NOVEL PROCESS FOR PREPARING ENZYMATIC CATALYSTS	LE THIESSE, JEAN-CLAUDE

**Inventor Search Completed: No Records to Display.**

	<b>Last Name</b>	<b>First Name</b>	
<b>Search Another: Inventor</b>	<input type="text" value="Le Thiesse"/>	<input type="text" value="Jean-Claude"/>	<input type="button" value="Search"/>

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☐ 1. Document ID: US 20050217698 A1

AB: A cleaning implement with a handle and a removable ergonomic cleaning pad can be used to effectively clean surfaces. Suitable combinations of length, length to width ratio, cleaning arc, cleaning angle, thickness, and basis weight for the cleaning pad offer ergonomic advantages for the appropriate cleaning task and cleaning implement. The cleaning implement also includes a preferred method for cleaning surfaces.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw. Des
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☐ 2. Document ID: US 20050155630 A1

AB: A cleaning implement with a handle and a removable cleaning pad can be used to effectively clean surfaces. The cleaning pad comprises a scrubbing layer, an interior layer, and an attachment layer. The cleaning pad is impregnated with a cleaning composition and is substantially dry-to-the-touch.

The cleaning implement may be a manual tool or a motorized tool. Examples of suitable cleaning implements include a hard surface floor mop, a carpet mop; an auto cleaning device, a toilet cleaning device, a bathroom cleaning device, and a shower cleaning device.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw. Des
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☐ 3. Document ID: US 20050155628 A1

AB: A cleaning implement with a handle and a removable cleaning pad can be used to effectively clean surfaces. The cleaning pad is impregnated with an acidic cleaning composition. The cleaning pad may be dry to the touch. The cleaning implement may be a manual tool or a motorized tool. Examples of suitable cleaning implements include a hard surface floor mop, a carpet mop, an auto cleaning device, a toilet cleaning device, a bathroom cleaning device, and a shower cleaning device.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw. Des
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☐ 4. Document ID: US 20040086811 A1

AB: A silver halide color photosensitive material has, on a support, a unit blue-sensitive silver halide emulsion layer, a unit green-sensitive silver halide emulsion layer and a unit red-sensitive silver halide emulsion layer, each comprising two or more light-sensitive layers having the same color sensitivity but differing in speed to each other. The silver halide color photosensitive material contains at least one compound represented by the following general formula (I) or general formula (II); and at least one of the light-sensitive layers contains silver halide grains in which tabular grains each having an aspect ratio of 5.0 or more account for 60% or more of the total projected area of the silver halide grains. 1

The respective definitions of the substituents are described in the specification.

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Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw Des
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☐ 5. Document ID: US 20030194642 A1

AB: A thermal negative type presensitized plate provided with an image recording layer hardened by infrared rays on an aluminum support, wherein the aluminum support has on the surface thereof, a grain shape with a structure in which a grained structure with medium undulation with a specified aperture diameter and a grained structure with small undulation with a specified aperture diameter are superimposed. For the presensitized plate, contact characteristics between the image recording layer and the support and scum resistance on a non-image area are kept compatible with each other at a high level, a thermal diffusion depression effect by which an energy generated by exposure can be efficiently used to form an image is excellent, and sensitivity is high.

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Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw Des
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☐ 6. Document ID: US 7014985 B2

AB: A thermal negative type presensitized plate provided with an image recording layer hardened by infrared rays on an aluminum support, wherein the aluminum support has on the surface thereof, a grain shape with a structure in which a grained structure with medium undulation with a specified aperture diameter and a grained structure with small undulation with a specified aperture diameter are superimposed. For the presensitized plate, contact characteristics between the image recording layer and the support and scum resistance on a non-image area are kept compatible with each other at a high level, a thermal diffusion depression effect by which an energy generated by exposure can be efficiently used to form an image is excellent, and sensitivity is high.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference			Claims	KMC	Draw Des
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☐ 7. Document ID: US 6476249 B1

AB: Provided are an aromatic polycarbonate copolymer and a method for producing it. An aromatic dihydroxy compound, at least one member selected from the group consisting of polyorganosiloxanes and aliphatic polyalcohols, and a dicarbonate are prepolymerized under heat to give a polycarbonate prepolymer, and the prepolymer is polymerized in a solid or swollen solid phase in the presence of a quaternary phosphonium salt serving as a catalyst to give an aromatic polycarbonate copolymer. The remaining monomer content, the acetone soluble content (that is, the low-molecular-weight substance content) and the cyclic oligomer content of the copolymer are all reduced, and the terminal hydroxyl fraction thereof is also reduced.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference			Claims	KMC	Draw Des
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☐ 8. Document ID: US 5990262 A

AB: According to this invention, the prior art problem that relatively many steps and a long time are required for obtaining a high quality polycarbonate of a high molecular weight by a solid phase polymerization method has been solved by subjecting a polycarbonate oligomer to swollen solid phase polymerization under an atmosphere containing a swelling solvent gas or subjecting a polycarbonate oligomer to poor solvent solid phase polymerization under a stream of a poor solvent gas.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference			Claims	KMC	Draw Des
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☐ 9. Document ID: US 5770033 A

AB: The invention provides methods for using gas and liquid phase cathodic depolarizers in an electrochemical cell having a cation exchange membrane in intimate contact with the anode and cathode. The electrochemical conversion of cathodic depolarizers at the cathode lowers the cell potential necessary to achieve a desired electrochemical conversion, such as ozone evolution, at the anode. When gaseous cathodic depolarizers, such as oxygen, are used, a gas diffusion cathode having the cation exchange membrane bonded thereto is preferred. When liquid phase cathodic depolarizers are used, the cathode may be a flow-by electrode, flow-through electrode, packed-bed electrode or a fluidized-bed electrode in intimate contact with the cation exchange membrane.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference			Claims	KMNC	Draws	Des
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☐ 10. Document ID: US 4729834 A

AB: Disclosed herein is a high molecular composite material, which comprises as one component thereof a water insolubilized homopolymer of at least one monomer selected from specific N-alkyl- or N-alkylene-substituted (meth)acrylamides, a second copolymer of said at least one monomer with one or more monomers other than the (meth)acrylamides and copolymerizable therewith, or a water-insolubilized product of the homopolymer or either first or second copolymer. The water-insoluble product can form, with a low or high molecular compound containing one or more active hydrogen or hydrophobic groups, a composite material which may be applied widely for absorbing and desorbing a variety of valuable synthetic compounds and natural matter.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference			Claims	KMNC	Draws	Des
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☐ 11. Document ID: US 4466932 A

AB: A process for producing a carbon article, which comprises molding a precursor article under heat from a heat-moldable resin composition at least containing a granular or powdery resin resulting from the condensation of a phenol, an aldehyde and optionally a nitrogen-containing compound having at least two active hydrogens, said resin being characterized by (A) containing spherical primary particles and their agglomerated secondary particles, each of which has a particle diameter in the range of 0.1 to 150 microns, (B) having such a size that at least 50% by weight thereof can pass through a 100 Tyler mesh sieve, and (C) having a free phenol content, determined by liquid chromatography, of not more than 500 ppm, or from a heat-moldable species of said resin alone, and thereafter carbonizing the precursor article.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Data	Reference		Claims	KNOW	Draw Des
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☐ 12. Document ID: US 4357228 A

AB: A process for producing light aromatics, intermediate coal liquids, tar acids, and heavy hydrocarbons from pyrolytic vapors produced by the pyrolysis of coal is described herein. Such pyrolytic vapors are contacted with a quench liquid which comprises a hydrogen donor solvent to condense the pyrolytic vapors and form a liquid mixture which comprises pyrolytic condensate. The liquid mixture is separated by vacuum flashing into a vapor containing tar acids and a liquid mixture containing the quench liquid and condensate remainder. This liquid mixture is then heated to transfer hydrogen from the hydrogen donor solvent to the condensate remainder. The hydrogenated liquid mixture is then separated into a heavy hydrocarbon stream and a solvent mixture which contains the spent and unused hydrogen donor solvent.

The vapor produced by the vacuum flashing is then condensed and separated into a liquid stream containing tar acids, and a tar acid raffinate.

A mixture of the solvent mixture and the tar acid raffinate is separated into a liquid stream containing light aromatics, a stream containing intermediate coal liquids, and a stream containing two- and three-ring aromatics and the spent and unused hydrogen donor solvent.

The latter stream is then hydrogenated with gaseous hydrogen to produce two- and three-ring hydroaromatics and a hydrogenated spent hydrogen donor solvent, both of which are operative for recycle as a quench liquid and subsequently as a hydrogen donor solvent in the process.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference			Claims	KMIC	Drawn Des
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☐ 13. Document ID: US 4356077 A

AB: Pyrolytic vapors, produced by the pyrolysis of coal, are contacted with a quench liquid which comprises a hydrogen donor solvent to condense the pyrolytic vapors and form a liquid mixture which comprises pyrolytic condensate. The liquid mixture is separated by vacuum flashing into a vapor containing tar acids and a liquid mixture containing the quench liquid and condensate remainder. This liquid mixture is then heated to transfer hydrogen from the hydrogen donor solvent to the condensate remainder. The hydrogenated liquid mixture is then separated into a heavy hydrocarbon stream and a solvent mixture which contains the spent and unused hydrogen donor solvent.

The vapor produced by the vacuum flashing is then condensed and separated into a liquid stream containing tar acids, and a tar acid raffinate. A mixture of the solvent mixture and the tar acid raffinate is separated into light aromatics, intermediate coal liquids, and a mixture of two- and three-ring aromatics and the spent and unused hydrogen donor solvent. The latter mixture is then hydrogenated with gaseous hydrogen to produce two- and three-ring hydroaromatics and a hydrogenated spent hydrogen donor solvent, both of which are operative for recycle as a quench liquid and subsequently as a hydrogen donor solvent in the process.

Coal is pyrolyzed, in the presence of a carbon containing solid particulate source of heat and a beneficially reactive transport gas, to form a pyrolysis product stream which contains a gaseous mixture and particulate solids. The beneficially reactive transport gas inhibits the reactivity of the char product and the carbon-containing solid particulate source of heat. The particulate solids are separated from the gaseous mixture to form a substantially solids-free gaseous stream which contains the pyrolytic vapors which are subsequently contacted with the quench liquid.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference			Claims	KMIC	Drawn Des
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